If thus day, this service, and, most of all, the second relation of the boundaries of the shore swear never to forget it—for the sanctity of law, for the course forget it—for the sanctity of law, for the course superment, and so for the liberties of a law-abilding people. In their honor we come here, my brothers, to consecrate this monumental shaft. What, now, is that one feature in this occasion which len's to it its supreme, and most pathetic interest? There are other monuments in this city of a nation's dead distinguished as these graves that the about us here never can be. There are the tombs and momerials of herees whose names are biazoned upon them and whose kindered and friends, as they have stood round them, have repeopled this scene with their wanished forms, have recalled their linearments, have recited their deeds, and have bent in tender homage above forms which were once to them a living joy and presence.

"As fow, lattison was obliged to leave by an afternoon train he was introduced, before done to them a living joy and presence."

"This impressive seem is the homage which a great state renders to its martur cons. The bidding of thoughout of the homage which a great state renders to its martur cons. The bidding of thoughout people have sont us here to dedicate their token of love to the memory of their soldier dead.

"In the great battle fought on this hallowed ground, New York's part was prominent, and the bravery of her men conspicuous. Naw and the bravery of her men conspicuous. Naw and the heroes of the struggle were her taken. A hird of the soldiers on the Federal short of the field. The battle was opened in the normal share of the Union victory is hers. Most of the heroes of the struggle were her taken. A hird of the soldiers on the Federal should be a the remaining of July 1 by violettes and skirm sheers of the Eighth New York Cavairy, and Bullord's entire of the continuous services of the transpirence of an other State, and wanted to the entire of the deeds of noighbors and kinsmen in a gr

Then the guns of Battery C thundered their salute to the monument and to the memory of the dead, and while smoke relied across the wheatfields of the valley, the crowd dismedals struck by the State of New York

The medals struck by the State of New York to the veterans who took part in the Getrsburg battle have been presented to the veterans who are here, and those who did not come will receive theirs later.

One of the incidents of the day was the presentation of a handsome gold badge to C. A. Phelps of the Fifth New York Cavalry, who is known as Gen. Grant's scout.

The New York State monument is the finest and most artistically commanding of the many monuments located on this historic battle ground. It occupies a commanding position one hundred yards east of the Federal monument, and is near the principal entrance to the cometery. It consists of a tail polished granite shaft, encircling the base of which are four scenes on the Getrysburg battlefield in bronze latto relievo, and at the top is a bronze statue of Victory. The column is supported by a handsome granite base with tablets commemorative of the heroes who took part in the battle. The battle scenes shown in the Bronze are: Gen. John A. Reynoids dying on the field. Gen. Hancock wounded and being assisted from his horse, Gen. Sickles struck in the legy a ball and falling into the arms of Gen. J. B. Carr, and Gen. Slocum bolding a council of war.

The monument is ninety-six feet in beight.

council of war.

The monument is ninety-six feet in beight.
The Goddess of Liberty at the top is fifteen
feet tall. Bhe holds an olive wreath in her exbended right hand, and in her left is a garland sended right hand, and in her left is a garland of flowers and a liberty pole surmounted by a liberty eap. The statue faces the New York section of the cemetery and the extended right hand seems to pronounce a benediction over the dead heroes from the Empire State. The monument cost the State \$45,000.

After the ceremonies at the New York State monument were concluded Sickles a Excelsior Brigade marched to their new monument on Bickles, avenue, near the peach orchard. Gen. Bickles, the organizer of the Excelsior Brigade, presided at the dedication exercises. Chaplain W. B. Eastman of Albany pronounced the in-

w. R. Eastman of Albany pronounced the invocation. Col. John N. Coyne of the First Excelsior Regiment delivered the oration.

Gov. Flower entertained the Generals, who are here at dinner, in his special train to-night. Thousands left town in the evening, but there are apparently enough people left to make a good showing to-morrow when the handsome new monument of the Forty-fourth and Twelfth New York Regiments will be dedicated.

## WRONG BRAND OF MUSIC.

Bre Trade Union Music, but the C. L. U. Doesn't Like That Trade Union. There was more fuss at the Central Labor Union meeting yesterday over the suspension of Cigarmakers' Union 144 for engaging membern of the Musical Mutual Protective Union to play at its picule. The C. L. U. has one of its paper boycotts out against the M. M. P. U. Delegate Unger of 144 tried to talk yester-

day, but was told to sit down. 'I won't sit down," he shouted. "I want justice done in this meeting against a skunk." 'Sit down. I say," roared the Chairman, hammering with his gavel until nothing else was heard. Unger subsided and Delegate Carroll said Unger had insulted a member and must apologize.

Unger shouted that he didn't come to apologize and wouldn't do it, and that his organization backed him up.

Unger's union was formally suspended until

repents and consents to engage the particular brand of trade union music approved by the C. L. U.

Unger, protesting vigorously, was solemnly exorted to the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Delegate Edwards of the Hexagon Labor Club of tile layers' helpers was elected Grand Marshal for the Labor Day parade. He is six feet high, with shoulders a yard broad, and a voice like a foghorn.

The delegate of Waiters' Union No. I complained at the meeting of the Central Labor Pederation that a number of cigarmakers, upholsterers, and others worked on Sundays as waiters at parks and picnic grounds, getting no wages, but a commission.

The delegate of Cigarmakers' Union No. Oo was on his feet at once and demanded to know the particulars.

"I don't believe a union cigarmaker would do such a thing," he said.

The delegate of the upholsterers was angry, and the delegate who had made the charge became scared.

"I don't say it myself," he said, "but I've been told by people who said they saw it."

The Chairman ruled the complaint out of order, as the charges had not been put in writing. A little later a resolution was passed that no member of the Federation should drink beer supplied by any man who he thought was not a union waiter.

Ecleased Anarchies Attend a Meeting.

Released Anarchists Attend a Meeting. CHICAGO, July 2.-Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, and Oscar Neebe made their first ap

pearance'at a public meeting since their rese from Jollet at Zeph's Hall last evening. The occasion was the celebration of the German festival of Commers by Brewers' Union No. 18. Neebe was one of the organizers of the union, and he and the other two were the honorary guests of the evening. The three men took no part in the programme, still adhering to the rule of silence.

Robert Steiner addressed the audience. He extended a hearty welcome to Schwab and his two associates. He said society used have no fear of those men or from others of their belief; that all that was asked was the right to agitate their theorier.

#### Tired of Mar Life.

Josephine Wilson and her husband. Edward. lived on the first floor of the rear tenement at 140 Delancey street. Wilson is a collector for the agent of several estates, and earns a good selars, but his wife and he did not get on well. The neighbors say that for several days Mrs. Wilson had complained of tilness, and that on Saturday afternoon she said she was in great pain. On Saturday night Wilson came home and had a quarrel with his wife. He left the house shortly afterward, and did not return until yesterday morning. He found his wife dead on the bed. She had taken Paris greem.

EX-SENATOR HENDERSON'S REMEDY. Secretary Carlisle Makes Public a Lette

He Requested Mr. Henderson to Prepare. WASHINGTON, July 2.-Some time ago ex Senator J. B. Henderson of Missouri had a long talk with Secretary Carlisle on the money question. Mr. Henderson has always been regarded as a financial light in the West, but he has made a special study of the silver ques-tion, and Mr. Carlisis asked him to put his views in writing. Mr. Henderson has done so. and to-night his letter to Secretary Carlisle was made public. It contains about 6,000 words. Mr. Henderson says the money stringency is due not to a lack of currency but to loss of public confidence in silver. He shows that 95 per cent. of our commercial transactions are conducted by checks, and that money is needed for only five per cent, of our business transactions.

Mr. Henderson also shows that the per capita circulation is not only greater to-day than in times of our greatest prosperity, but he points out that it is also greater than in

than in times of our greatest prosperity, but he points out that it is also greater than in England or Germany. He goes into the history of the demonstization of silver and subsequent legislation, and says:

"If any gold be left in this country it is honrded by the timid. It is as completely absent from the circulation as if it had no existence. From January, 1889, to June, 1842, nearly 149, 069, 0690 of gold and gold certificates were withdrawn from the national Treasury. The rapid disappearance of gold may be further determined by the fact that in January, 1861, 884; per cent. of the customs taxes in New York were paid in gold and gold certificates, while in May, 1883, only one-tenth of 1 per cent. was similarly paid." Of the five or six hundred millions gold with which we began in 1878, none can now be found in circulation. What has not gone to foreign countries enjoying the blessing of a single standard has been hoarded, not to reappear until its holders have some guarantee that if loaned it will be returned in money equally good. The Government expenditures exceed Government receipts. Extravagant appropriations made upon a silver basis must now be paid in a medium of value. The heedless promise to pay has now run its brief course, and its performance comes with suffering and tears. What, now, is the remedy?

"Tirst—The customs duties should hereafter be paid in gold alone.

"Second—The silver bullion in the Government vaults should at once be sold for cash in gold and the proceeds covered into the Treasury.

"Third—Three per cent, gold bonds to the

Treasury.
Third-Three per cent, gold bonds to the amount of \$300,000,000 should be promptly sold and the proceeds transferred to the sold and the proceeds.

amount of \$300,000,000 should be firemaily sold and the proceeds transferred to the Treasury.

"Fourth—A day should be fixed, not later than Jan. 1, 1808, for the redemption and payment in gold coin of all circulating notes of every description heretofore issued by the Government.

"Fifth—At least half of the silver dollars issued under the acts of 1878 and 1890 should be sold as buillion and the remainder minted into subsidiary silver coins, and made legal tender only in payment of ten dollars or less.

"ixth—Provision should be made for the use of the 300,000,000 of gold bonds as a basis for banking, making the provisions is liberal as possible consistent with safety, but under Government supervision.

"Seventh—The basis of national banking should be so enlarged as to permit the issue of circulating notes on the deposit of other United States bonds, the solvency of such bonds to be passed on by responsible Government officials.

"Figurith—All bank issues to be redeemed in

ment officials.
Eighth—All bank issues to be redeemed in

ment officials.

"Eighth—All bank issues to be redeemed in gold coin on demand.

"Ninth—All foreign gold coins should be made a legal tender for dobt and receivable for Government duties at their value as fixed by law.

"Tenth—Previous to the first of January. ISSS, the surplus funds of the Treasury, either from loans or collections, to be placed with the batisk in such sections of the country and in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary.

"It is not poverty but distrust that afflicts the country. Our fabric of finance must be torn down and built anew. It was conceived in error, and every step increased the departure from truth. The act of 1878 was dishonorable to the Government and ruinous to the people. The act of 1878 was dishonorable to reopper fee either more stable in value to-day than silver.

"We accomized the had advice of the silvar inc."

substitute silver for gold as a standard of value from or copper is either more stable in value to-day than silver.

"We accepted the bad advice of the silver inflationists once—yea, twice. The cup is too bitter to continue the draught. They said that if America coined silver, England, France and Germany would be constrained to use it also, and that silver would soon take the par of gold. On the contrary, its fall has been rapid and without intermission. These foreign governments now have our gold and we are leftwith a currency discarded by the whole world and scarcely more valuable than copper.

"It will be charged that a single standard is sought by capital as a means of extorting higher rates of interest. It is enough to say that in every country having a single standard interest rates are scarcely half the rates prevailing here. Give us a gold standard of value. European nations are enjoying prosperity because they enjoy a uniform currency and the confidence it inspires."

#### MAJOR PETTIGREW'S SUSPENSION.

What Col. Eddy and His Friends in Wil Hamsburgh Have to Say About It.

No event at the State camp thus far this season has excited so much comment as Col. Eddy's action last week in summarily relieving Major Pettigrew from the command of his battalion on the charge of incompetency. Since the return to Williamsburgh of the Forty-seventh many of the friends of the regiment have condemned Col. Eddy's action, and have said that it would be followed by many resignations. It is pointed out that Col. Eddy has known Major Pettigrew long enough to be able to tell whether or not he was competent to perform the work required of him in enmp. It, say the critics, Mayor Pettigrew was not competent, then Col. Eddy should have given him a quiet tip, that he mighthave asked to be relieved from duty on the score of ill health, instead of publicly disgracing him. In reply to these critics, Col. Eddy said yesterday that no alternative was given to him. He simply obeyed orders in this matter. A cold reception awaited Col. Eddy when the Portyseventh got home on Saturday, and the Pettigrew incident, say his friends, was the explanation of it.

Major Pettigrew will not discuss the incident. It is said that he will go before an Examining Board within a month, and if he passes he will resign from the regiment. He is naturally very indiguant. Col. Eddy is also unwilling to talk about his action, but a former Captain of the regiment said yesterday that for more than two months efforts have been made to induce Major Pettigrew to resign. The Captain added that Col. Phisterer was particularly anxious that Pettigrew slould resign.

"The refusal of the Major to yield to the wishes of his superiors," said the reporter's informant, "no doubt led to the arbitrary manner in which the suspension came."

After Major Pettigrew was relieved from duty Col. Eddy is reported to have said: "Major Pettigrew had nobody but himself to blame for his present position, for had he taken the advice of his family and friends he would have resigned some time ago. I was not responsible for Major Pettigrew's removal. On the contrary, had I fet disposed to assume such responsibility I would not have allowed the Major to come up here with the regiment but would have relieved him of his competency or incompetency."

Headquarters night for the Forty-seventh will occur or Wegnesday, and it is said that condemned Col. Eddy's action, and have said that it would be followed by many resigna-

Headquarters night for the Forty-seventh will occur on Weunesday, and it is said that something will then be done in Major Pettigrew's case. It is also hinted that there is more at the bottom of his suspension than has been made public.

## Saw Her Cattd's Farat Fall.

Thomas O'Grady, a sturdy little fellow, eighteen months old, climbed up into a chair near an open window in the kitchen yesterday mear in open window in the sitenen yesterday morning while his father sat at the opposite window reading. The family live on the fourth floor of 22% fast 122d street. The child's mother looked into the room in time to see the baby leaning heavily against the closed shutters. Sie screamed and sprang forward, but hefore she could reach the child the shutters flew open and the boy fell to the yard. He was instantly killed.

Chambermaids Sirike Because of the Cook. WILKESBARRE, July 2.-At the Exchange Hotel last evening a committee from the dining room and the chambermald girls de-manded of the proprietor the discharge of one of the cooks. Their request was refused. All the women left the hotel. Landlord Whitaker will not take any of the strikers back.

For New Jersey Seashore Resorts, via Centrai Hallroad of New Jersey.
Sandy Hook Route from Pier 8, N. R., for Atlantic
Blyklands, Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth
Brach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 1:00, 11:00 A. M.,
1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. For Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant, &c., at 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 8:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. All-Rail Route, from feet of Liberty at., for Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant Ac., 4:30, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M. (1:20 Saturdays only, 1:10, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.-Adr.

NEWSOF THE MINING WORLD THE SLUMP IN SILVER PLAYS THE

MISCHIEF WITH COLORADO MINERS. Denver Smelters Retuse to Handle Ore-

Many Mines Shut Bown-The Production of Mexican Mines Greatly Increasing-No Silver Mines Operating in Arizona. DENVER, June 28.-Hoping for a better silver market, the mine owners have done consider-able development work this season, but the slump in silver during the past three days caused the total suspension of all development work, and many of the working mines shut down. At this writing there are 400 car loads of ore in the railroad yards of Denver, and the smelters refuse to purchase or handle it. There being no market day by day for the bullion, the smelters simply had to suspend purchasing, and conducted the business only because of the time and tonnage contracts now on hand. Buying silver at 83 and selling at 72 or lower is not profitable. One smelter last week bought a consignment of ore at a working charge of \$100, when last year the maximum charge was never more than \$15, and from that down to premium.

Ores containing gold, silver, lead, and copper were refused this week. Even Cripple Creek gold ores found no market. Such a state of affairs never was known before in Colorado, and the entire mining industry was paralyzed for the time being.

The inevitable result will be to force the gold properties into prominence and stimulate those mines that show gold-bearing ores. As nearly all the silver producers carry gold, the stoppage of that output will tend to reduce the supply of gold. The bonanza silver mines. such as the three Creede mines, the Mollie Gibson, and the Smuggler, carry little gold; it is the smaller producers that yield gold with the silver.

Gold mining in Colorado has been neglected ever since the great strike in silver in Leadville in 1870. Though undeveloped gold districts have been known to exist in Colorado for years, no effort has been made to explore or open these districts to demonstrate their commercial values. One of these districts lies about the town of Mancos, in Montezuma county.

The La Plata Mountains form the watershed for that entire district, and gold-bearing quartz leads can be traced in these mountains, The mineralized matter is found in lime and quartzite formation, and where the richest podies are found, chutes or chimneys break through. In other sections true fissure veins are found. Mention was made in these columns several weeks ugo of the formation of a company of Denver and New York men with plenty of funds to examine the value of the placers along the Mancos. At present seventy-five men are employed by the company to build flumes, and the company will use 125,000 feet of lumber this season. The only difficulty this company fears is the large boulders that are found scattered through the placers. Besides this placer enterprise, the company is developing four fissure veins to demonstrate their worth. The gravel beds are very deep, and it will require heavy expenditure of money to obtain results. The reports of assays of vein matter and pans of placer dirt show very rich gold workings, but nothing of tangible value will be learned from Mancos until the flumes are completed. Nuggets have been found, and some gold, obtained by primitive processes, has been sold.

Yesterday an old prospector sold in Glenwood Springs 82% ounces of gold nuggets and gold dust which he says was the result of a week's work in a district upon the Grand River. That district is supposed to be between Steamboat Springs and Wolcott station.

Four or five companies with money to build flumes and sluiceways are working upon the Four Mile placers near the northern line of the State. The sample tests show a return of 50 per cent. to the cubic yard. Water is scarce. and is brought at great expense a distance

stamps this week and will treat 200 to 300 tons daily. The plant is the largest of its kind in the world, and can treat \$3 ore at a profit.

That new camp on Hear Creek above Creede, has been established. It now has a newsraper. Shipments of gold ore have begun in small quantities, and the camp bids fair to make a sensation. The town is named dold Run. The Leadville heavy shippers have contracts that will keep them going for some time, but their future depends upon a change in existing conditions. The big silver mines are all right, regardless of the price of silver, provided there is a market at all.

NEW MEXICO.

Bilven City, June 27.—Since the erection of Silver City, June 27.—Since the erection of large smelters was commenced in Mexico the production of the mines in that country has increased very largely, and in none of the States has the increase been more rapid than it has been in the State of Chihuahua, which borders on New Mexico. Considerable ore is yet exported from Chihuahua to this country, but it is from points where there are no smelters or ore of a rebellious nature which requires special treatment. Three or four years ago argentiferous lead ores were exported from Mexico in very large quantities, and were treated in the smelters at El Paso. Secorro, Pueblo, and Denver, but of late the shipments of this kind of ore to this country have been limited. Within three years a number of large smelters have been built and put into operation, and others are in process of construction. Fuel is high in Mexico, and the cost of reducing ore there is much higher than it is in this country, but the duty which was imposed on lead ore by this Government made it necessary to reduce this kind of ore in Mexico, and the smelters on this side of the line lost a large and profitable business. One of the largest producing companies which ships ore to this country for reduction is the Corralitos Company, a New York organization, which owns and operates rich mines and an extensive catter ranch at Corralitos, about 130 miles south of Deming. The ore which this company produces is a high-grade silver ore which is quite refractory. The ore is shipped to Deming, and there reshipped to smelters. The production of the mines is from \$30,000 to \$40,000 per month.

there reshipped to smelters. The production of the mines is from \$30,000 to \$40,000 per month.

Large reduction works are building at Batopilas, where A. R. Shepherd, better known as "Hoss." Shepherd, is very largely interested in mines. The output of these mines is considerably larger than the output of the Corralitos Company's mines, and it is expected that in two years, when the improvements which, are now being made will be completed, the output of these mines will be not less than \$2,000,000 a year. Shepherd's mines produce silver, but there is a little gold produced in the district. The mines at Batopilas have been worked for a great many years, and the total output is estimated at more than \$350,000,000, but this is probably in excess of the actual production, although of late years the tendency has been to report a much smaller production than the actual output of mines in Mexico on account of the Government tax.

The output of the mines in the State of Chihuahua has doubled within four years and has about quadrupled in ten years. It is now considerably larger than the production of New Mexico, and is increasing more rapidly than the output of the mines here. Less than one-fifth of the production of the mines in Chihuahua is gold, while the value of the gold produced in New Mexico is as large as that of all the other metals produced.

There are some rich mining districts in Chihuahua which are not extensively worked on account of the difficulty in getting the ore to reduction works. Some of the mines are in remote mountain districts, where there is no fuel to reduce the ore, and where the only communication with other places is by burro train over rugged trails. From these mines only the richest ore is shipped, and ore which could be worked at a very large profit if cheap transportation could be had is thrown over the dumps. Several railroads are projected in the State of Chihuahua, an i when they are built many new mining districts will be opened and the output of the mines will be very much increased.

Americans are constantly security will be held there.

The Southwest Silver Convention will be held here, commencing next Tuesday. This will be the third session of the Convention, and will be the largest yet held. Delegates have been appointed from every important mining camp in New Mexico, and large delegations will be present from Arizona. Texas, and Colorado. The last session of the Convention was held at El Paso and the next will be held at Albuquerque. It is expected that there will be

about a thousand delegates in attendance here next week, and it is almost certain that reso-lutions favoring the free coinage of silver will be unanimously adopted.

lutions favoring the free collage of sliver will be unanimously adopted.

IDARO.

IDAR IDARO.

development work.

Ben Willson has put men at work developing.

Ben Willson has put men at work developing.

Several prospectors have gone out on the line of the State wagon road during the past week. Most of them go to prospect ledges that were discovered by them years ago, but which they did not locate, as there was no way which they did not locate, as there was no way to get machinery in or out.

Considerable attention is now paid to Elk City mining district, which will be reached by the State wagon road. The mines there are both placer and quartz, and very rich. The quartz is auriforous. Several mills are already contemplated for this year—in fact, two or three have already been ordered. The chances for a great boom are good. Several of the quartz mines have been purchased by capitalists within the past few months. On these considerable development work is now going on.

some quartz ledges on summit Flat. Theores from the ledges there are very rich in free gold, and at least two mills will run there this

these considerable development work is now going on.

During the month just closed the De Lamar mill crushed 2.925 tons of ore at an expense of \$28,025. The yield was \$80,495; profits, \$42,555. As the profits of this mine never fall below \$40,000 per month, it is undouttedly one of the best of the mines of the great Northwest. An extension of this group, the flowed Manhattan, is operated by a Montana company, which has a bendon it. It is almost certain that it will be sold to them for \$500,000.

The miners and shovelers of the Cour d'Alene section have made a demand for a raise of wages from \$3 per day to \$3.56, in consequence of which several of the mines shut down, and it is believed that more will follow. Your reporter has seen a letter from a reliable man there that the strike of the miners, carmen, and shovelers will become follow. Your reporter has seen a letter from a reliable man there that the strike of the miners, carmen, and shovelers will become general throughout northern Idaho within the next few weeks. It will most likely be a repetition of the strike of last year, when all of the mines were obliged to close down.

There is considerable activity again in the Smoky district, in the Wood liver country. The lessees of the Carrie Leonard have put up a raise 150 feet, and are preparing to extract the ore discovered last winter. A drift under the ore has already been run twenty-five feet, and the indications are that the ore body is a large one. Dell Sherer, who is working the Isabella, is doing well. A location made on Jan. I by Covert and Sherer, the Jaquetta, is turning out to be one of the biggest mines in that section. Eight inches in width of solid galena has been uncovered. The owners are busy extracting ore for shipment.

Mrs. McCarthy, who owns several gold mines on Shaw's Mountain, is having a tunnel run to tap them at great depth. The tunnel is now in nearly 400 feet, and one of the veins will soon be tapped. The ledges of that district contain very rich ore on the surface, but none of them have been developed to depth, although a good deal of ore has been milled during the past ten years. Between Shaw's Mountain and Boise City the owners of many prospects are doing development work on them, and some have fine showings for valuable gold mines.

ARIZONA.

Tucsoy, June 24.—The silver industry of

bed-rock tunnel into the billiside.

The prosperity of the Superstition Mining Camp is now a certainty. A ten-stamp mill has arrived at the Mammoth Mine there. This is what the reopie of the valley have been waiting for, and a brisk camp will spring up. Water has been reached on the townsite, and a good many lots have been sold.

The mill at Gold Basin was burned on last Sunday. The properties as developed will furnish pay ore for a much larger gold mill than the one burned. The Arizona and Denver Mining and Milling Company are working the Diamond Joe mine and also have men at work on mines in the Weaver district. The Diamond Joe is being opened by a tunnel. A carload of very rich ore is sacked and ready for shipment. A shipment of seventeen tons of ore was recently made from the Luke mine. Pine Grove district, which yielded 750 ounces silver per ton. Besides this high-grade ore, the owners have several tons of \$150 ore on the dump. A Colorado syndicate has purchased the Ridenour copper-silver mine near the Grand Cañon, about forty miles from Yavapai station, and will make regular shipments of ore to Colorado. The same company also contemplates making extensive developments on other mines of the Grand Cañon region in the near future.

A rich gold strike is reported in the Snow-

other mines of the Grand Cafion region in the near future.

A rich gold strike is reported in the Snow-flake mine, about forty miles south of Prescott, near the Crowned King. A force is tappling the voin by a tunnel, which has been pushed in 207 feet, and has attained a depth of 240 feet. Having tapped the voin a drift was run on a small streak of ore for about fifteen feet. This ore was so rich that at first the gold in the horn spoon, which strong out for three inches behind the pulp, was thought to be sulphurets. The exact value of the ore is not yet known, but it certainly runs into the hundreds. The vein is six feet between walls, and the mine is exceptionally well located for cheap working, as the hill is so steep that 600 feet depth can be attained by a 400-foot tunnel.

MRS. EDWIN GOULD IN CAMP.

Her Husband is the 71st Regiment's In-

STATE CAMP, PERSKILL, July 2-The reports of the camp this week show a total of 685 men in camp from the Seventy-first Regiment and the separate companies. number will probably be increased before the week is over. Capt. F. J. Hess of the First Company of Rochester is officer of the day today, and the officers of the guard are Lieut. W. L. Hazen. Company B. Seventy-first Regi-

W. L. Hazen. Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, and Lieut. F. B. Charles of the Forty-seventh Company of Hornellaville.

This afternoon a school of instruction was formed, composed of the non-commissioned officers in camp, to perfect them in the new drill ragulations.

The work of the week begins to-morrow. The men are all enthusiastic and anxious to commence active service. This morning many of them heard Mr. Vandewater, chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, preach.

Edwin Gould and his wife visited the camp to-day. He is inspector of rifle practice of the Seventy-first Regiment with the rank of Captain. They had dinner in the restaurant, and then returned to town. Mr. Gould will join his fellows in camp early in the week.

The Letter Carriers' Boycotled Picate. Branch 36 of the New York Letter Carriers' association, whose picale in Sulzer's Harlem River Park to-day the Central Labor Union has officially condemned, held a meeting yesterday to protest against the union's action. Most of the speaker's attacked a circular sent out by Branch 41 of Brooklyn stating that the condition of affairs among postmen in New York city was deplorable. The circular, it was declared, was prompted by Local Assembly declared, was prompted by Local Assembly 2,008, a Knight of Labor organization of letter carriers. The speakers said that the Central Labor Union in beyesting the picnic because it was to be held in an alleged non-union park was persecuting the branch at the instigation of Local Assembly 2,008.

A resolution was passed inviting Postmaster Dayton to the picnic. It was stated that ex-Postmaster Van Cott had accepted an invitation, and that Oille Teali had cancelled an engagement in the Catskills to lead the grand march to-day.

Distress in the Stomach

And other symptoms of Dyspepsia troubled me for several years. The dectors did not succeed ingiving me relief. I was troubled with heartburn and had to be careful about my diet. Bick headaches frequently seized me and I could not ride in a carriage. Since I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla all this is changed. My dyspeptic trouble no longer bothers me. I do not have heartburn and I am

now free from sick headache spells. I have Hood's Cures gained in flesh and feel better in every way."

Mrs. JOHN H. COOK, Martinsville, Ill. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and carefully prepared. 25c. Try a box.

THE BURNED CLUB HOUSE. The Cedarhurst Games Will Go on To-day-

Plans for a New House. Notwithstanding the burning of the club Saturday the polo games scheduled for to-day and to-morrow will be played and the dance which was to be given at the club house on July 4 will be held in Lawrence Hall in Lawrence, a couple of miles from Cedarhurst. At the house of President George C. Rand, in Lawrence, a meeting of the governors of the club was held yesterday. Middleton S. Burrill and Rene La Montagne were appointed a committee to look up a house suitable for club quarters for the summer. It was also decided to rebuild as soon as plans for a new building could be made ready. Mr Burrill, who is one of the governors, said after the meeting that members of the Essex. Country, Meadowbrook, and other clubs who are to attend the games and who are to be housed in the old building, will be cared for by those members of the Rockaway Club who have houses at Cedarhurst or in the vicinity.

"We shall probably commence work on a Aug. 1. It will be ready next spring. The old house was built about six years ago, when steeplechasing was the great sport down here, and wide verandas were attached to it for the accommodation of club members and their friends. The new building will probably not be as high as the old, but will contain more rooms. It will not cost more than \$35,000, though it will answer our purpose much better than the old house, which cost about \$54,000, Much of the cost of the burned house was caused by the wide verandas, which required to be very heavily built."

Mr. René La Montagne said the Alden Cup, which was to be played for during the present tournament, would probably be replaced by the clut. steeplechasing was the great sport down here, and wide verandas were attached to it for the "Mr. Rand," said Mr. La Montagne, "has

Among the cups lost in the fire were the Alden, Westchester, Mendowbrock, Schenck, and Essex Polo cups, all of which have been permanently won by the Rockaway Hunt Club.

Mr. Elliott, while searching in the ruins Mr. Elliott, while searching in the ruins yesterday, found the base of the Alden Cup. This cup was valued at \$1,000.

In the Real Estate Fleid.

Business has been of very moderate proportions, and nothing of new significance has occurred during the week. The Real Estate Exchange has adjourned to Wednesday next

Brokers' sales include: NEW YORK. Charles L. Cammanu has sold for the Camman estate the southeast corner of Broadway and Eighteenth street, 34.3 on Broadway, x88.1 on Eighteenth street, with an old building thereon, to H. B. and M. L. Sire. The price has not been disclosed. Hiram Rigaido & Bro. have sold for M. S. & I. S. Korn the broperty Nos. 118 and 120 Ludlow street, size 50187-6, to Fay & Stacom, who will improve from plans which they will themselves prepare.

S. Walter & Co. have sold for d. F. Cohen the five-story from-front tenement, No. 525. First avenue, to E. Brotzman. and is brought at great expense a distance of several miles.

The Independence has produced 150 tons of ore that averaged \$10 aton, and it has a very large body of free milling ore in sight. The san Juan lode adjoining the Ida May has been the leased for \$50,000 and a royalty of 15 per cent. The old camp of Breckenridge is showing unusual activity, and is opening many old mines. A strike is reported in the Union mine. A strike is reported in the Union mine and return from milling ore of \$1,000 to the ton in gold and \$27 in silver. This rich find is in a five-lineh streak. A strike has been made also in the little Pittsburgh lode and in the German. The camp of Alma has shown great development work this season.

Lottil the great decline in silver, the camp of Telburide was in flourishing condition, and more mines were shipping than in any previous period of its history. The great San Miguel Consolidated began running 100 of its stand of the past. The plant is the largest of its kind the propile of the variable what the people of the variable part in prove, as under supply four street, the family the plant is the largest of its kind the propile of the variable part of the Mammoth Mine there. This is what the people of the variable part in prove, as under supply four street, to a plant of the property of the Supersition Mining the plant is the largest of its kind the propile of the variable part of the surface, as it was the little mill at Turnel silver. The series of the flouristic of

Douse and lot on the north side of tagers place, Acoust 100 test East of luids harves, to Fanny K. Schmidt.
Golderman & Briggs have sold the plot, 60x100, on andrews avenue, east side, 250 north of Hampden (184th) street, for \$4,500, to Francis D. Brown, who will be supported by the street, west of Amsterdam avenue, to John Mayer for \$4,500.

Buring the past ten days, J. Clarance Davies has sold ten lots (part of the "Duler estate") on Union, Frespect, and heach avenues, ranging in price from \$1,200 to \$1,200 cach. They will all be improved.

Brown \$50.08 have sold for R. Fornaris to Thomas O'Rorke the two-dury and basement frame dwelling, No. 803 East 164th street, for \$5,000; and a lot. 25x 100 feet, on interval avenue, near 155th street, for E. Fidoux to W. A. Gibbons for \$800.

J. Clarance Bayles has sold to Mrs. Neal for Frank Mediarity two lots. 25x100 each, with three-story frame dwelling thereon, on the borth side of Lion avenue, 100 freet south of Wetchester avenue, for Wilson & Tichborne have sold the four-story, highavanue, 100 feet south of \$8,500. A Tichborne have sold the four-story, high-wilson & Tichborne dwelling, No. 28 West Seventy-sixth stoop, brown stone dwelling. No. 28 West Seventy-sixth streek, the last of their row of axi houses. Robert J. Woods has sold for L. Prankard a plot, 66x 170, on the northeast coner of Prospect avenue and Samuel street, for \$2,509, to C. McKae.

BROOKLYN. Lective for \$3,568.

Corwith Brothers have sold the two two-story brick dweilings, each 22x80, 169 and 171 Mescrole avenue, 1012 25x100 and 25x15 respectively, for the Morrell estate to E. J. Sutphin for \$6,550, and the two lots, 50x about 175, on this west side of Bobbin street, 120 feet south of Norman avenue, for Randail & Miller to Henry Harriefor \$1,800.

F. E. Hart has sold for the German-American Improvement Company to Peter G. Kerr a blot, 100x100, on the morthwest corner of Crystal street and Helmont avenue, for \$2,700, and has sold to Leander Fost the three-story brick that with store, 22x00x80, No. 1,155 Broadway brick the Title Guarantee and Trust Company has sold the seventy-four acres embraced within the lott state, at Flatbuan, purchased last September by a syndicate in which Major McNuiry and Mr. Abram were interested at, it is said \$2,500 an acre, an increase of \$1,000 per acre in ten months.

Thomas Reservants has sold the two-story and hasement brick dwelling lat 20x100, No. 388 sixth street, or the Prospect Home Huiding and Loan Association, to Mrs. Amelia M. Garland for \$5,000.

Charles Lodier has exchanged for Felix Zinke the three-story frame double tenement. 25x00x100, No. 1013 Troutman street, 2150, at tollege Foun, L. 1. Solvey of the St. 1000.

H. H. Bishop has sold the new three-story and basement brown-stone dwellings. 17, 2455, No. 462. Prospect place, to D. W. Harley for \$7,000.

E. H. Bishop has sold the new three-story and basement brown-stone house. 20x45x45, No. 208 Stuyve-sant avenue, to T. C. Stockford for \$1,000. Brothers have sold the two two-story brick each 22x30, 100 and 171 Meserole avenue. George W. Bard of Mount Vernon is to hold two important sales to-morrow, one of fifty business lots and sixty residence lots in Park Side, adjoining Pelham Manor and Pelham Bay Park, and the other of lots on the Jones estate, near Woodlawn.

Court Calendars This Day

SUPPRIME COURT-GENERAL TERM.-Receas continued, NAMERIA-Motion calendar called at 11 o'clock. Spatal Term.-Parts I. and IL.-Adjourned for the term. Circuit Court.-Parts I., II., III., and IV.-Adjourned or the term.

SUBMOMENT'S COURT.—For probate—Wills of Haynes L.

Jichardson and Juna Richardson, 10:30 A.M.,

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TREE.—Adjourned uptil Aug.

1815. SPECIAL TREE.—McAvenev agt Brush. Equity

Bun.—Adjourned for the term. This. TREE.—Parts I.

1. and 117.—Adjourned for the term. II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

Rygenon Court—General Term.—Adjourned intil July
S. Sprata. Term.—Notions. Term.—Paris I., II.,
and III.—Adjourned for the term.

City Court—Sprata. Term.—Motions. Term.—Paris I., II.,
Paris I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

0000000000 In all your outings—
to the World's Fair—
Seaside — Mountains — 8 everywhere, take Beecham's

(Tarteloss) Pills with you.

With you.

Illness frequently results from changes of food, water, climate, habits, etc., and the remedy is Beecham's Pills. 00000000 \*\* 🚳

CAPRIVI'S GREAT SUCCESS.

HIS TRIUMPH REGARDED AS COM-PLETE BY HIS FRIENDS.

The Emperor Effectively Congratulates Him on the Assured Passage of the Army Bill -Some of the New Members Are a Rather Dublous Lot-The Silver Crists in Germany and Austria-A Painting of Ex-Minister Phelps and Prince Bismarck

BERLIN, July 2.-The triumph of Count von Caprivi is regarded as complete by the friends of the Government. The Lapperor himself has set upon his conduct of the elections the seal of imperial approval. The utmost confidence pervades official circles that the Chancellor now has a Reichstag which, within reasonable limits, will do his bidding.

As soon as the result of the second ballets was known, the Emperor summoned his Chancellor to an audience in the new palace in Potsdam. He received him in the presence of all the officers of the household, shook his hand with ostentatious warmth, and congratulated him upon the satisfactory event of the elections. Throughout the interview that followed the Emperor was cordial almost to the degree of effusiveness. His intention, apparently, was not only to express his gratitude for the Chancellor's creditable victory, but also to set at rest the everlasting rumors concerning Caprivi's retirement from office.

While the election returns were coming is the Emperor and his Ministers met frequently for consultation. At these meetings the speech from the throne is supposed to have been a conspicuous topic. Of the exact nature of this speech nothing conclusive is known. semi-official forecasts say that the Emperor will thank the country and the Deputies for the loyalty manifested in the recent elections and for the readiness with which the military policy of the Government has been endorsed The Emperor is expected toask the new House to affirm speedily the decision of the voters by passing the Army bill in the form just approved by the Federal Council. He is said to have incorporated already in the draft of his speech promises to continue the realization of his social reform programme, and to have his Chancellor submit measures for the temporary relief of the agricultural distress caused by the

The financial projects prepared to meet the additional expenditures attendant upon the increase in the army will be represented probably as free from anything calculated to increase the burdens of the poorer classes Omeial reports credits the Emperor also with proposing to disavow in his speech any intention to change the laws as regards the right of suffrage or to raise new revenues by enhancing the prices of the necessaries of life.

Undoubtedly the Emperor expects that the Army bill will be passed without much delay His plan to start for Norway on July 7 has been altered since the results of the second ballo became known and the Ministers decided to expedite the progress of the bill, and after the Council of Ministers on Saturday he let it be understood that he would postpone his departure until after the bill should be voted by the Reichstag. Chancellor von Caprivi will present the bill

in the form which has become familiar as the Huene compromise. He will suggest that prolonged debates will be needless, as the questions presented by the bill were disat length by the last Reichstag. Still, if the Deputies insist upon referring the measure to a committee, the Government will not oppose them. At the same time, however, the Chancellor will urge upon them the expediency of a final settlement both in committee and the plenary sitting within the present month. The Government's plan is to get the whole matter out of the way before fall. This plan implier greater Ministerial confidence in the disposition of the Reichstag than those outside of official circles are ready to concede. The Government's majority is small and compos ite. Its members are divided on innumerable minor issues. Least of all are they likely to accept on trust the Chancellor's financial pro posals, which he will be able to present only in their general outlines, as the details of his plan are still undetermined.

The semi-official newspapers are endeavor ing to slip the Deputies over this obstacle by pretending that it does not exist. They say that the financial paragraphs are all but complete. and will be ready in ample time for the consideration of the Deputies. These assertions, how-Council is busy with the financial proposals. after the assembling of the Deputies, and that for many days the Chancellor will be unable to give anything like a full exposition of his scheme.

The trouble with the financial proposals will be aggravated by the suspicions of the Conservatives, Anti-Semites, and Agrarians, who watch with jealous eyes any measure reflecting the Chancellor's economic views. They are all ardent protectionists, and they cannot forgive Caprivi for his tendencies toward tarif reform. While assenting to the principle of the military bill, they disagree with the Chancellor on all questions of ways and means, and will miss no opportunity to attack his finan-

cial or commercial policy.

The majority of the new Deputies are already in Berlin. Virtually all of them concede that the adoption of the Army bill is beyond doubt. The main subject of interest among them is the distribution of official honors in the organization of the Reichstag. The elec tions of members of the parliamentary bureaus will take place on July 6. Herr von Levetzow's reflection to the Presidency of the deichstag will not be opposed. The Clericals will get the First Vice-Presidency, the Nationa Liberals the Second Vice-Presidency.

The general opinion that the new Reichstag will have an exceptionally low tone is sustained by the appearance of the men who have come to take their seats. Among the members are several tainted men, hardly more respect able than Rector Ahlwardt. The sixteen avowed Anti-Semites are likely to prove even more offensive leaven than the worst of the Social Democrats. Intellectually and morally they have as low an average as any group of men sitting in a European Parliament. The Saxon contingent of Anti-Semites is especially blatant, although curiously enough they won their victories in a kingdom where Jews are comparatively scarce. All the members of the party boast of their intention to promote Jewbalting measures whenever the slightest opportunity offers. According to the rules of the Reichstag, any faction must have fifteen or more members before it can obtain the right to be recognized as a party and to introduce bills. With its sixteen members the anti-Semitic faction is just able to claim these privileges.

What it will do with them is indicated by the speeches of Ahlwardt, just freed from Ploetzensee prison. At the four meetings held by him at Concordia Hall in the last four days, Ahlwardt has announced his scheme for taxation of the Jews. He says he will move in the Reichstag for an enormous increase of the Bourse tax, and for special taxes on Jew bankers and traders. He will also propose, he says, a progressive tax on titles of nobility. calculated to bear most heavily on princes and most lightly on barons. This mixture of Anti-Semitism pleased his hearers so thoroughly that they rose and cheered him with crazy enthusiasm every time he proclaimed it. In Neu-Stettin, where he was elected on the second ballot, Ahlwardt has been prohibited from speaking in public halls, but, as his election shows, he has with him the mob there as well as the one here. Although the people of Neu-Stettin protest that Ahlwardt was re turned to represent them only through the immoderate application of beer to the lowest classes, it is apparent that his election both there and in Arnswalde was but one sign of the general uprising of the Jew haters.

Anti-Semitism in Germany has ceased to be s sporadic local phenomeson. Its Parliamentary representation, but one in 1887 and but five in 1890, amounts now to sixteen, and



# Some \$20 Suits for \$10.

lain. It just suits them, and they are the

## E. O. THOMPSON,

Tailor, Clothier, and Importer, 245 BROADWAY. CORNER OF MURRAY ST.

these sixteen, the returns show, have almost ures tell all, for the Conservative party will appear in the new Reichstag pledged by its platform to anti-Semitism, although not to Ahlwardtism, and ready to give many of its

votes to pass any decent and practicable measure against the Jews. August Bebel, the Social Democratic leader. has decided to sit for Strassburg, where he was returned on second ballot by a majority of 500. His other seat for a division of Hamburg will be safe for the Social Democrats in any event, while Strassburg could hardly be carried by any other Socialist than Bebel himself. The silver crisis has affected several large

German houses unfavorably, but in gene al has not injured business seriously. The Bourse was rather feverish on Tuesday and Wednesday, when rumors were current that Important firms in Berlin and Frankfort had become involved through their operations with London. Nothing especially notable happened on these days, however, beyond a heavy fall in Mexican loans. The Bielchroeders, financiers in Germany for the Mexican Government, despatched in baste on Tuesday evening a special agent to Mexico, via London. His mission is to advise with the Mexican Government as to the best means of meeting the action of India in closing her mints to the free coinage of silver. On Thursday it was learned that about two weeks ago the Bleichroeders, assisted by a Dresden bank, advanced to the Mexican Government a large part of the projected loan of 40,000,000 marks. The general issue of the loan will be postponed indefinitely. Knowledge of these facts kept the Bourse depressed until yesterday. Then the announcement that President Cleveland had called an extra session of Congress cleared the air and enlivened business, although neither the Bourse nor the press seems to have any definite idea of the President's ultimate purpose or of

the steps that Congress is likely to take. The Reichstag will be asked to consider the silver question early in the session. The bimetallists, who are strong among the Agrarian Conservatives, will press the discussion, but are likely to get little encouragement from the Chancellor, who is a strong monometallist. By taking advantage of the Chancellor's need of their votes for the Army bill, however, they may be able to influence the Government's policy. Final action will be deferred, at all events, until after the decision of the United

States is known. In Austria-Hungary the effects of India's action are watched with keen anxiety. The sudden, depreciation of the price of the silver accumulated by Austria and Hungary through the currency conversion has affected the Government operations unfavorably, and some difficulty will be experienced in obtaining on

quired for executing the currency reforms. The immediate future of Germany's com-mercial relations with Russia is viewed with nuch apprehension. The suspension of negotiations for a commercial treaty is regarded by many as the prejude of a tariff war. Russia's new maximum tariff, although still inoperative, apparently was drafted for the special purpose of injuring German producers. It provides for an increase of duties on the principal articles of German export by 15, 20, and

in some cases 30 per cent. The Boersen Courier and the Koelnische Zeifung urge the Government not to delay a moment should this tariff be made operative, but to strike back with a tariff that would crush Russia's export trade with Germany. Such action might be taken, they say, in accordance with a decree by the Federal Council; hence the Government need not lose time in waiting for the decision of the Reichstag.

A despatch from Madrid says that the Spanish Government is anxious to keep in operation the provisional treaty between Spain and Germany, which expired recently, until a permanent treaty can be arranged.

Prof. Koppay is exhibiting in his studio a

deture of Prince Bismarck and ex-Minister William Walter Phelps discussing in a room of the Chancellor's palace the Samoan Conference. The pictures are about life size. Mr. Phelps appears standing in an attitude sugrestive of earnest conversation. Prince Biamarck is represented as listening while he comes forward to make his reply. Both portraits are true to life, and are described by art critics as having high historical value. The picture will be shown in several German alons, and will then be sent to New York for

exhibition. Thrown On Her Beam Ends.

LONDON, July 2 .- The Italian bark Oriente Capt. Maresca, which sailed from New York April 10 for Anjer, has arrived at Cape Town in a disabled condition. During a severe gale he vessel was thrown on her beam ends, and it was necessary to cut off the foremast to right her. She lost mizzentopmast, stanchions, and bulwarks. Four hundred tons of her cargo were jettisoned.

The Arizona Delayed,

QUEENSTOWN, July 2.-The British steamer Arizona. Capt. Brooks, from Liverpool for New York, was delayed in sailing from here to-day by a rope hawser getting tangled in her pro-neller. It was found necessary to send down a diver to cut the hawser. The vessel sailed at 4 P. M.

Cholero,

London, July 2.—Seventy-six persons are re-ported to have died of cholera in Jeddah yes-terday and 440 in Mecca. Looked Horribly Human. After a fire in Harry D. Haber's hair-dressing shop, at 328 Grand street early yesterday

morning, the firemen were shocked for a mo-

ment to find what looked like four charred bodies and a trunkless head. They were only lay figures, but in the dim light of a fireman's lastern they appeared very human like and uncanny. NATURE'S

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE LIVERPILLS

REMEDY FOR BOT LIVER COMPLAINT